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10/017,265	12/14/2001	GopalaKrishna Reddy Kakivaya	MSFT-0736/183220.01	6084

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EXAMINER

HONEYCUTT, KRISTINA B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 24, 2006.

This action is made Final.

2. Claims 1-13, 15-27 and 29-41 remain pending in the case. Claims 1, 13, 15, 16, 29 and 30 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 13, 15, 16, 29 and 30 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by User Interface Markup Language (UIML) Draft Specification, 17 January 2000, Copyright Harmonia, Inc., Language Version 2.0a, herein referred to as UIML.

Regarding independent claim 1, UIML discloses a method for describing a service of a device or object in a computing system, wherein the method is implemented by at least one processor of the computing system, comprising:

Art Unit: 2178

- describing the service with an extensible markup language (XML)-based Interface Description Language (IDL) that one to one maps each type of a particular type-based system to an XML schema and vice versa (p.4, 1, para. 1, 1.1, para. 1; p.6, para. 2; p.9, 3.1, para. 1; p.13, para. 1; p.14-15, code; p.40, 7, para. 2; p.46, para. 1-3 – as demonstrated in the cited text, a dictionary service is described using XML-based UIML which maps the system to XML).

Regarding independent claims 13, 15, 16, 29 and 30, the claims reflect the computer readable medium and computing device with means for performing the operations of claim 1 and are rejected along the same rationale.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-7, 17-22, 31-36 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over UIML in view of Lucas et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20030070158; publication date April 10, 2003; filed February 22, 2002; provisional application filed July 2, 2001).

Art Unit: 2178

Regarding dependent claims 2, 17 and 31, UIML discloses UIML is compliant with XML (p.4, 1.1, para. 1) but does not disclose the XML-based IDL is Type Description Language (TDL). Lucas teaches XML as a Type Description Language (p.5, para. 43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Lucas before him at the time the invention was made, to modify UIML taught by UIML to include TDL as taught by Lucas, because XML is taught by Lucas as a Type Description Language (p.5, para. 43) and UIML teaches UIML is XML compliant (p.4, 1.1, para. 1).

Regarding dependent claims 3, 18 and 32, UIML discloses a one to one mapping from a programming construct to an XML schema for describing the programming construct (p.13, para. 1; p.14-15, code – as demonstrated in the cited text, a programming construct for a dictionary service is mapped to XML).

Regarding dependent claims 4, 19 and 33, UIML discloses the programming construct is one of a pointer programming construct, primitive type programming construct, struct programming construct, class programming construct, array programming construct, subtype programming construct, enumeration type programming construct, service reference construct or bit field programming construct (p.14-15, code – as demonstrated in the cited text, the programming construct is a class programming construct).

Art Unit: 2178

Regarding dependent claims 5, 20 and 34, UIML discloses a one to one mapping from a constant value of complex type to an XML schema for describing the constant value of complex type and vice versa (p.14-15, code – as demonstrated in the cited text, the mapping is from a constant value to XML).

Regarding dependent claims 6, 21 and 35, UIML discloses a one to one mapping from at least one of properties, methods and events of the type system to an XML schema for describing the at least one of properties, methods and events (p.14-15, code – as demonstrated in the cited text, the mapping is from a property to XML).

Regarding dependent claims 7, 22 and 36, UIML discloses TDL supports inheritance of programming constructs (p.53, 8.3, para. 1 – as demonstrated in the cited text, inheritance is supported).

5. Claims 8, 9, 23, 24, 37 and 38 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over UIML in view of Randle et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20030212904; publication date November 13, 2003; filed June 11, 2003; continuation filed May 25, 2000).

Regarding dependent claims 8, 23 and 37, UIML does not disclose the XML-based IDL is the wire format for message communications relating to the service between devices of the computing system. Randle teaches wire format for message

Art Unit: 2178

communications (p.6, para. 59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Randle before him at the time the invention was made, to modify UIML taught by UIML to include wire format for communications as taught by Randle, because using wire formats for communications, as taught by Randle (p.6, para. 59) would have allowed more users to utilize the invention since there was a familiarity with that format.

Regarding dependent claims 9, 24 and 38, UIML does not disclose the XML-based IDL enables a one to one mapping from the wire format to the message communications and vice versa. Randle teaches mapping from the wire format to the communications (p.4, para. 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Randle before him at the time the invention was made, to modify UIML taught by UIML to include mapping between wire format and communications as taught by Randle, because mapping from the wire format, as taught by Randle (p.4, para. 45), would have allowed more users to utilize the invention since there was a familiarity with that format.

6. Claims 10, 25 and 39 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over UIML in view of Lucas in further view of Randle.

Regarding dependent claims 10, 25 and 39, UIML does not disclose TDL enables the transfer of a service reference across an application boundary. Randle teaches the

Art Unit: 2178

transfer across applications (p.2, para. 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Randle before him at the time the invention was made, to modify UIML taught by UIML to include transferring across applications as taught by Randle, because transferring across applications, as taught by Randle (p.2, para. 13), would allow the invention to be utilized in multiple settings which would enhance usability and would allow a broader range of users access to the invention.

7. Claims 11, 26 and 40 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over UIML in view of Bowman-Amuah (U.S. Pub. No. 20030058277; publication date March 27, 2003; filed August 31, 1999).

Regarding dependent claims 11, 26 and 40, UIML does not disclose the computing system is peer to peer distributed computing environment. Bowman-Amuah teaches peer to peer computing (p.59, para. 1806). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Bowman-Amuah before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the computing system taught by UIML to include peer to peer computing as taught by Bowman-Amuah, because peer to peer computing, as taught by Bowman-Amuah (p.59, para. 1806), would allow multiple users to simultaneously work on the same material which would enhance the invention since materials would be shared during usage.

Art Unit: 2178

8. Claims 12, 27 and 41 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over UIML in view of Berger et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 20040093344; publication date May 13, 2004; filed August 8, 2003; continuation filed May 25, 2001).

Regarding dependent claims 12, 27 and 41, UIML discloses UIML as extendable (p.9, 3.1.2, para. 1) but does not disclose the XML-based IDL is extendable to map additional constructs of a richer type system to an XML schema and vice versa. Berger teaches XML extended to richer types (p.11, para. 196). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of UIML and Berger before him at the time the invention was made, to modify UIML taught by UIML to include extending to other types as taught by Berger, because extending XML to richer types, as taught by Berger (p.11, para. 196), would allow users with various skill levels to utilize the invention since the language would be extendable to more complex types.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicants' arguments filed April 24, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding independent claim 1, Applicants indicate that UIML does not teach or suggest a description language that one to one maps each type of a particular type-based system to an XML schema, and vice versa (p.9, para. 4). The Examiner disagrees because UIML teaches describing the service with an extensible markup language (XML)-based Interface Description Language (IDL) that one to one maps each

Art Unit: 2178

type of a particular type-based system to an XML schema and vice versa (p.4, 1, para. 1, 1.1, para. 1; p.6, para. 2; p.9, 3.1, para. 1; p.13, para. 1; p.14-15, code; p.40, 7, para. 2; p.46, para. 1-3) since a dictionary service is described using XML-based UIML which maps the system to XML. In other words, each element of the dictionary service is mapped to widgets of the XML based UIML.

Independent claims 16 and 30 are rejected under the same rationale as the rejection for independent claim 1 above.

Claims 13, 15 and 29 are also Independent and are rejected under the same rationale as the rejection for independent claim 1 above.

Claims 2-12, 17-27, 31-41 depend from independent claims 1, 16 and 30. Therefore claims 2-12, 17-27, 31-41 are rejected at least based on the rationale of the rejection above.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

Art Unit: 2178


TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristina B. Honeycutt whose telephone number is 571-272-4123. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 571-272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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